

für Demoskopie," Allensbach (Lake of Constance) on the attitudes of the adult population of Western Germany towards astrology. Whilst about half of those interviewed deny any relation between human destiny and the stars, approximately 30% believe it to be a fact and to the rest it seems not impossible. More than half of the population sympathizes more or less with astrology, but in most cases this attitude is derived exclusively from acquaintance with popularized "horoscopes" of the newspapers. Only 7% know their individual horoscopes, but 69% the sign of the Zodiac corresponding to the month of their birth. The sympathizers are classified according to different points of view: sex, schooling, belief in series of luck and ill luck, sensitivity to meteorological influences etc. The investigation shows that the belief in astrology which is widespread in all classes of the population presents an important problem of mental hygiene. - DA

110. Jung, Carl Gustav. An astrological experiment. *Zeitschrift für Parapsychologie und Grenzgebiete der Psychologie*, 1957, 1 (2/3), 81-92. 2 refs. - This paper follows from the second chapter of the author's book, *Synchronicity: An Acausal Connecting Principle*, in which he describes a statistical investigation into the relation of factors of the horoscopes of married people according to the notions of traditional astrology. The total results exceeded chance and are interpreted by the author as synchronicity; that is, a significant arrangement induced by the expectations of the experimenter based on archetypal conditions. His intention has often been misunderstood. It was not a question of an astrological research of marriage but of a work on the behavior of figures to which a certain autonomy is due. In situations stimulating an archetype - and astrology belongs to them - figures under the influence of an arranging may correspond to the emotional expectation. Synchronistical events of this kind have a range of acausality, freedom and meaningfulness in nature as their background which is complementary to coercion, mechanics, and senselessness. - DA

111. Gauquelin, Michel. The influences of the stars and statistics. *Zeitschrift für Parapsychologie und Grenzgebiete der Psychologie*, 1957, 1 (2/3), 102-123. - Describes his statistical experiments on the influence of the stars on humans. He intends to put the controversy on the reality or illusion of astrology on a scientific level.

On the one hand, his experiments led him to the conclusion that astrology as such has no objective reality; on the other hand, however, he found results in a definite astronomical field, namely the daily revolution of the stars, which forced him to recognize, nevertheless, the existence of a connection between human beings and the stars.

The author not only discusses the investigations which led him to such conclusions, but also the criticism provoked by his statements and his answers to these objections. - DA

112. Bender, Hans. Parapsychic phenomena as a frontier problem of the mind. *Zeitschrift für Parapsychologie und Grenzgebiete der Psychologie*, 1957/58, 1 (2/3), 124-154. 15 refs. - This paper was given as a lecture at the University of Freiburg in a series of conferences on the "Concept and function of the frontier in the universities." He surveys parapsychology as the "Frontier Science of the Mind." The historical development is outlined from qualitative material (regarded as evidence by Bergson) to quantitative-statistical research, the procedure and results of which are described. The author points out the bearing of the theory of probability and the importance of spontaneous phenomena and qualitative mediumistic material as a necessary background for the interpretation of statistical results, and as an indispensable approach to analyzing the nature of paranormal phenomena. Finally the relations of parapsychology to other branches of science and the elements of current hypotheses are dealt with. - DA

113. Uslar, Detlev von. On the dreamlike structure of telepathic assertions. Part I. *Zeitschrift für Parapsychologie und Grenzgebiete der Psychologie*, 1957/58, 1 (2/3), 166-188. 1 ref. - Images induced by telepathy for the most part do not represent reality in a distinct and conscious way, but rather real facts are elaborated in a dreamlike way. In verifying these images we have to use the experiences and methods of dream psychology.

experiment with the sensitive O. demonstrates such a dreamlike structure and the method of its interpretation. Psychometric object was a marriage-ring.

It became evident that the material elaborated in the telepathic assertions had its origin in the conscious and subconscious memory of two persons: the owner of the ring and his wife.

In this case the telepathic communication appears as a texture of relations, with a marked preference for affectively accentuated material. - DA

114. Neuhausler, Anton. Precognition, time and freedom. *Zeitschrift für Parapsychologie und Grenzgebiete der Psychologie*, 1957/58, 1 (2/3), 189-201. - If we acknowledge the existence of precognition, the idea of a fixed future is connected to it. This would entail a denial of freedom as ability to determine what is not yet determined. The elimination of time from reality, however, is impossible. Whenever there are material quanta (mass, energy) existing in different states excluding each other - e.g., a house that is both in an intact and in a demolished state - then there is time as mode of succession. In the case of a sensitive foreseeing a future event - e.g., the crash of the house - he is in fact not able to see the real crash of the real house. He can only see an image of the future event. The conception of ideal images of the future does not include the condition of their coercive power. They can be outruled by factors not contained in the determining structure. Human freedom would be such a factor. The decision for or against human freedom lies beyond the acceptance or refusal of precognition. - DA

115. Servadio, Emilio. Parapsychology and the reaction of incredulity. *Zeitschrift für Parapsychologie und Grenzgebiete der Psychologie*, 1958, 2 (1), 1-9. 3 refs. - Parapsychic phenomena differ from recognized and familiar experiences through their irrationality, through their divergence from the ordinary patterns, through their improbability and their relation to mythical and magical positions in the history of the mind. Analyzing the reaction of incredulity towards parapsychic phenomena, the author introduces a psycho-dynamic conception: Rational thinking having superseded the magic mentality with difficulty, is defended to-day by a well-functioning mental apparatus whenever stimulated, to the effect of a regression to former levels of conscience. Parapsychic phenomena in their mostly archaic structure are taken as a threat to the very basis of the individual personality. These mechanisms of denial have to be recognized in the same way as the opposite tendencies of an uncritical credulity. It is only in this way that an approach to scientific objectivity is made possible. - DA

116. Tenhaeff, Wilhelm H.C. On the practical use of paranormal faculties. Performances by sensitives when used by the police or for other purposes. *Zeitschrift für Parapsychologie und Grenzgebiete der Psychologie*, 1958, 2 (1), 10-29. 3 refs. - The author discusses a series of cases concerning the use of sensitives by the police or for other practical purposes. Apart from the relatively rare cases in which complete success was obtained, there are many where the statements of the sensitives were of no practical value but proved to be of parapsychological interest. The contribution deals mainly with the depth analysis of such failures. The author follows up the motivation of the paranormal impressions in connection with the sensitives' history of life. Affective factors often seem to divert the sensitives from the task in question. Laymen should not consult sensitives for only experts can make allowance for the many sources of errors (e.g. telepathic transference of expectations). - DA

117. Binski, Sigurd. Performances by a single subject in exploratory PK experiments. *Zeitschrift für Parapsychologie und Grenzgebiete der Psychologie*, 1958, 2 (1), 30-40. 11 refs. - The author briefly reports two series of exploratory PK experiments carried out at the Psychological Institute of Bonn University. In the first series, 153,000 coins were thrown in tosses of a hundred at a time. The subjects tried to determine in advance the side onto which the coins fell through psychic influence (by willing it). In the second series, the subjects tried to direct 26,200 balls to the targets "black" or "red" of a roulette wheel. The total results were not beyond chance expectation but one subject went considerably beyond the conventional chance limits especially in the first series. This confirms some

conclusions of importance for psi investigations. - DA

118. Strauch, Inge. A contribution to the problem of "spiritual healing": Preliminary report on a medico-psychological investigation. Part I. *Zeitschrift für Parapsychologie und Grenzgebiete der Psychologie*, 1958, 2 (1), 41-64. 20 refs. - Starting from the definition of "spiritual healing" given by Thouless, the author reports the motivation, the methods and the results of an investigation which was performed by the Medizinische Poliklinik of Freiburg University and the Freiburg Institut für Grenzgebiete der Psychologie und Psychohygiene (Institute for Border Areas of Psychology and Mental Hygiene), concerning the activity of a "spiritual healer." 650 patients were medically and psychologically examined and the results of the contact with the "spiritual healer" were observed up to 14 months. About 52% subjective improvement were stated, scattered with about 15% on the various diseases (three quarters of the patients were chronically ill). In contrast to these improvements there were only few objective improvements.

Finally, the psychological structure of positive reactors is examined, improved methods are proposed and the agencies of "spiritual healing" are discussed. - DA

119. Sexauer, Hans. A contribution to the phenomenology and psychology of the poltergeist. *Zeitschrift für Parapsychologie und Grenzgebiete der Psychologie*, 1958, 2 (2/3), 104-106. 4 refs. - Poltergeist phenomena are of a very complex nature. At the same time they show an objective aspect concerning the perceived data and a subjective one, consisting of a specific emotional resonance.

The description of the phenomena and their course make obvious the illusionary and scenic character of many forms of poltergeist phenomena. The perception of these phenomena includes qualities in close relation to the emotional expression of anxiety.

Poltergeist phenomena may be divided into two different groups: those of a dynamic character associated with persons, and those apparently attached to certain locations. The emotional qualities of these experiences have specific parallels to the events studied by the psychology of religion. As yet, there is no parapsychological theory of poltergeist phenomena. Former attempts of explanation do not seem to hit the very nature of the occurrences. Depth-psychology contributes important marginal clues. There are striking analogies to the catatymic pseudo-hallucinations and to dream experience. But from the parapsychological point of view the decisive question is, whether the phenomena do exceed the frame of the subjectivity and if so, in which way do they. - DA

120. Ehrenwald, Jan. Doctrinal compliance in psychotherapy and problems of scientific methodology. *Zeitschrift für Parapsychologie und Grenzgebiete der Psychologie*, 1958, 2 (2/3), 127-134. 21 refs. - Doctrinal compliance in psychotherapy is described as compliance by the patient with the therapist's preconscious wishes and expectations concerning the validity of his own theoretical concepts and favorite scientific hypotheses. It may be due to suggestion, conscious or unconscious, to "opponent reinforcement," but it may also be aided by telepathic leakage from the therapist to the patient. Influences of this type may be compared with the inevitable interference by the observer in the physical sciences with objects studied on the microphysical plane. Further points of comparison between modern physics and psychology are various other causal and spatiotemporal anomalies, common to both quantum mechanics and psychoanalytic theory brought up to date by integrating the psi factor with its system of thought. - DA

121. Uslar, Detlev von. On the dreamlike structure of telepathic assertions. Part II. *Zeitschrift für Parapsychologie und Grenzgebiete der Psychologie*, 1958/59, 2 (2/3), 145-172. - The sensitive's impressions induced by the telepathic situation often present important deviations in relation to the material which seems to provoke the parapsychic perception. In analyzing these deviations it becomes obvious that they represent a meaningful and interpretable product of dream mechanisms (e.g. concentration, displacement, etc.). The author poses the question of their origin: are these deviations produced by the mind of the sensitive or are they elaborated by the subconscious of the subject (the presumable "agent"), or are these deviations the result of a third person? One of the author's ex-

amples shows that the deviation had its origin in the mind of the subject. However, these considerations do not seem to exhaust the complexity of the telepathic phenomena, which possibly might be understood as an intrinsic reciprocity between the psyches involved. Further research should also stress the analysis of the unverifiable "mediumistic material" which could perhaps indicate how the telepathic process is imbedded in the psychism of the sensitive, and thus open the path to understanding the relationship between telepathy and individual psychic life. - DA

122. Bender, Hans. Mediumistic psychoses: A contribution to the pathology of spiritualistic practices. *Zeitschrift für Parapsychologie und Grenzgebiete der Psychologie*, 1958/59, 2 (2/3), 173-201. 29 refs. - This paper on the pathology of spiritualistic practices (table-tilting, ouija-board, automatic writing, pendulum, etc.) describes by a series of characteristic cases, typical mental disturbances arising in connection with the alleged spirit-communication. The emotional shock, caused by the misinterpreted experience of the spiritual world by the subject, is important for the pathogenesis of these disturbances which in the German literature are termed "mediumistic psychoses." This misinterpretation is induced by subconscious manifestations which imply characteristic features of an intelligent activity. This subconscious activity is a sort of "independent thinking," not controlled by the conscious mind. Such a mental automatism may reside in the frame of the normal but there is the danger of pathological degenerations arising, which are characterized by auditory hallucinations, delusions, compulsions, etc., which are often misinterpreted as symptoms of schizophrenia, but with the exception of transition-cases they are rather attributable to hysterical manifestations (ego-weakness, deintegration, autonomous complexes). - DA

ITALIAN LANGUAGE

Spearheaded by Paola Giovetti, Ph.D., a group of Italian parapsychologists have promised to prepare English-language abstracts of the Italian parapsychological literature. In the meantime, Michela Alfieri of the *Metapsichica Rivista Italiana di Parapsicologia* has generously supplied the Parapsychology Sources of Information Center with a run of back issues. Since 1965 it has published English-language abstracts, four of which are given below.

123. Inardi, Massimo. Spiritism in Brazil. *Metapsichica Rivista Italiana di Parapsicologia*, 1965 (Jul/Dec), 20 (3/4), 65-84. - Based on the book, *Spiritism in Brazil*, by a Capuchin friar, Bonaventure Kloppenburg of the Catholic University of Rio de Janeiro, this paper describes the situation of spiritism in Brazil. Shows by means of direct and indirect statistical data that such practices are widely spread throughout the country. He describes the doctrinal picture, and touches upon three principal currents or movements into which spiritism has split in Brazil and also the branches into which each movement has further divided over a period of time. He also considers the general and particular cases which have brought or may have brought about such a wide and deeply rooted diffusion of these practices. Briefly describes - from an ethnological point of view - the spiritistic-fetishistic rites, principally of African origin, with American interaction and with Christian religious syncretism, which are commonly known by the name of "Umbanda." - DA/R.A.W.

124. Riccardi, Nicola. An orientation considering the re-establishment of psychical research. *Metapsichica Rivista Italiana di Parapsicologia*, 1965, (Jul/Dec), 22 (3/4), 102-111. - In an article recently published in *Luce e Ombra*, the author proposes that the vitalistic concept of the "aura" is the turning point of paranormal phenomenology. He urges large scientific institutions to conduct controlled research into the aura, enlisting many teams uncompromised with spiritualism or parapsychology to engage in free interdisciplinary operational research in this subject. Longitudinal repetitions of mediumistic appornts in the laboratory would be likely to make it possible to identify the permanent presence of psychical transmutations in the mechanism of sensory perception as well. We can see, then, the gradual nullification of the artificial walls between the normal and the paranormal. The basic hypothesis is that the events of the psychological sphere, enlarged to include all sensations,